[FRIDAY] *July* 18, 1766. RIND's NUMB. 10.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

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BOSTON, *June* 12.

Saturday laſt the following ADDRESS *was preſented to his Excellency the* GOVERNOR.

To HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governor in Chief of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*.

The ADDRESS of his MAJESTY's Council in Anſwer to his Excellency's SPEECH, at the Opening of the General Court; and to his SPEECH of the Third of this Inſtant.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Board having taken into Conſideration your two Speeches, beg Leave to return our warmeſt Congratulations on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act—An Event that has created the greateſt and moſt univerſal Joy that was ever felt on the Continent of *America*, and which promiſes the moſt happy Fruits to *Great-Britain* from the growing Proſpect and grateful Affection of her Colonies.—Not inſenſible of the Difficulties that have attended this important Affair, and the Dangers which not only this Province but all *America* have eſcaped, we aſſure your Excellency that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part that may contribute towards a proper Improvement of this happy Event, and the promoting ſo deſirable an Object as domeſtic Peace.—From ſuch a Diſpoſition we cannot but take Notice with Regret of any Thing which threatens to draw the leaſt Cloud over the preſent general Joy.—It is with Pain we expreſs our Apprehenſions that your Excellency's Speech may tend to lead ſome who are not acquainted with the State of the Province, to entertain ſuch an Opinion of the Government, or the People, or both, as they do not deſerve.---When your Excellency is pleaſed to mention Inflammations, Diſtractions, Infatuations, and the Fury of the People, you ſeem to refer to ſome Enormities committed by unknown and abandoned Perſons in a Time of univerſal Uneaſineſs and Diſtreſs.---But your Excellency cannot mean to impute thoſe Enormities, juſtly abhorred by all Ranks among us, to the Body of this People or any Branch of the Government. Deteſtable as they are, they can never leſſen the Reputation of this Province, nor doth it need a Veil on this Occaſion.---Villains are to be found in the beſt Communities upon Earth. And whatever Exceſſes may have happened in *America*, under our late Diſtreſſing Apprehenſions, the Relief kindly granted us demonſtrates that our moſt gracious Sovereign and the *Britiſh* Parliament, knew how to diſtinguiſh the Complaints and dutiful Remonſtrances of loyal Subjects, who thought themſelves aggrieved, from the Violences of a profligate Rabble. Notwithſtanding the Intimations unhappily dropped from your Excellency, we are ſure no ill Temper generally prevails among us---nothing that can lead the Parliament to repent its Indulgence to us---nothing that can afford juſt Matter of Triumph to thoſe who were for maintaining the Stamp-Act, nor of Sorrow and Concern to thoſe who procured its Repeal.

Your Excellency is pleaſed further to ſay, "When the Government is attacked in "Form, when there is a profeſt Intention to "deprive it of its beſt and moſt able Ser-"vants, whoſe only Crime is their Fidelity "to the Crown, I cannot be indifferent, "but find myſelf obliged to exerciſe every "legal and conſtitutional Power to maintain "the King's Authority againſt this ill-judged "and ill-timed Oppugnation of it."---Whatever might have been your Excellency's Intention, this is, according to the more obvious Meaning of your Expreſſions, an heavy Charge, in which no particular Perſons or any Order of Men are ſpecified, delivered in a Speech to both Houſes of Aſſembly, and which the World is left to place where it pleaſes.

Your Excellency expreſsly ſays, there has been an Attack upon Government in Form, and an ill-judged and ill-timed Oppugnation of the King's Authority. A Regard to our own Character, to Truth and Juſtice, and the Reputation of the Province in which we have the Honour to ſerve his Majeſty, oblige us to ſpeak upon this Point with a Freedom in which we are far from meaning the leaſt Diſreſpect to your Excellency.---Silence upon ſuch an Occaſion would merit the Imputation which ſome may be ready from your Manner of Expreſſion to lay upon us, and would prove us equally unworthy of the Choice that has been made of us, and your Excellency's Approbation.---Have then the People of this Province been guilty of an Attack upon Government in Form, or of any Oppugnation of the King's Authority—We declare to your Excellency we know of no ſuch Thing—the People ever loyal to the beſt of Sovereigns, and ſenſible of their Felicity in Connection with and Subordination to the Mother Country, have given new and unaffected Teſtimony that theſe happy Diſpoſitions have encreaſed in all Orders upon the late Indulgence granted to them—they have rejoiced with the higheſt Marks of Honour and Gratitude to the King, to both Houſes of Parliament, and to our Friends and Patrons in *Great-Britain*--they continually demonſtrate a natural and warm Affection to the Country from which they derive and by which they have been protected and cheriſhed. It has been no ſmall Addition to the Joy of the wiſe and ſober upon the late great Occaſion, that quite through the Province good Order and Decorum have happily been preſerved, and it is to the Honour of that gracious Prince under whoſe Government all Ranks among us account themſelves happy—And we think it of peculiar Importance at the preſent Seaſon to the People of this Province that they be viewed in this Light.—Your Excellency will therefore allow us to bear this public Teſtimony—a Teſtimony which may perhaps appear the more diſintereſted as it comes from thoſe who are not their immediate Repreſentatives.

In the above-cited Paſſage, and in a great Part of your Speech, if your Excellency had a particular Reference to the Tranſaction of both Houſes in the late Election of Councellors, we beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency that we know of nothing done by the General Aſſembly on that Day, that can, with any Shadow of Propriety, be deem'd an Attack upon Government or an Oppugnation of the King's Authority: Every Part of the Legiſlature has acted in its proper Place, and exerted thoſe Powers only with which they were intruſted by Charter; no Branch has uſurped or interfered with the Rights of another. Diverſity of Sentiment reſpecting Men and Meaſures, and Colliſions of Parties, are common in all free Governments. Some Elections have been made which your Excellency has ſignified your Diſapprobation of, and it has had its Effect; no one having called in Queſtion your Right to negative ſuch Elections, or oppoſed you in the Exerciſe of this Branch of your Authority.

It would be improper to deliver our Opinion concerning the Expediency of any Inſtances in which your Excellency, and the two Houſes of Aſſembly, have exerted the ſeveral Powers that reſpectively belonged unto each; but we are obliged to aſſert, that nothing has taken Place but what has been conſtitutional and according to the Charter: And we are perſuaded your Excellency, upon Reflection, will not think that an Election duly made, though diſagreeable to the Chair, deſerves to be called a formal Attack upon Government, or an Oppugnation of the King's Authority: And ſhould any Thing like this be ever attempted, your Excellency would find this Board zealous to defend our Sovereign's Honour, and the conſtitutional Power of His Repreſentative.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, that we ſhall heartily join with you in healing Diviſions and burying Animoſities, ſhould they ariſe; and that we ſhall chearfully contribute all in our Power to the Peace and Honour of your Adminiſtration.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary CONWAY to your Excellency, accompanying your ſecond Speech from the Chair, affords us a moſt agreeable Occaſion of repeatedly declaring the ſtrong Sentiments of Reſpect and Gratitude, with which we regard the Lenity and Tenderneſs already ſo remarkably manifeſted on the part of his Majeſty and the Parliament, to the American Colonies, and the Proſpect given us of ſome additional Indulgences; for all which it will be our Pleaſure as it muſt be our Glory, to make the moſt dutiful and affectionate Returns—Theſe are the Diſpoſitions which have uniformly influenced this Board before we ſaw this Letter ſo happily adapted to confirm us in them.—And we beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency that from theſe Diſpoſitions we ſhall continue to act

There are ſeveral Paragraphs in your Excellency's Speeches that have been conſtrued to bear hard on the Gentlemen who now conſtitute the Board: But your Explanation of them in Council, and your repeated Declaration,

claration, that you had no such Intention, have given Satisfaction to the Board.

We again beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that our best Abilities shall faithfully be employed, in promoting His Majesty's Honor and Interest, and in making every Part of your Administration easy and happy: And such Testimonials of your Conduct as are contained in Mr. Secretary Conway's Letter, will not suffer us to conclude without recognizing your Excellency in the united Character of a true Friend to the Province and a faithful Servant to the Crown.

To which ADDRESS *His Excellency was pleased to return the following* ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you for your Congratulations on the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and for your Assurances that nothing shall be wanting on your Part that may contribute towards a proper Improvement of this happy Event.

Your Zeal and Concern for the Reputation of your Province is very commendable: I must approve of the Motives of it at this Time, altho' I cannot concur with you in the Means. But I hope the Time will come when I shall join with you in representing this Province to as great Advantage, as I have heretofore been used to do. For when I consider the natural Disposition and the innate Loyalty of this People, I cannot think that the Influence, under which their Credit and Interest now labour, will be of long Continuance.

I shall not enter into an Explanation of any Expressions I have used in my Speeches: It may be sufficient to say, that an Application of them to their true Meaning, will produce a Justification of them, whenever I shall find it necessary to enter upon so disagreeable a Task. I persuade myself that no Reflection proceeding from them can be applied to your Honourable Board, whose general Conduct I have so often had, and still have, great Cause to approve.

If I had not been used to see the Meaning of what I say in Publick perverted to serve particular Purposes, I should have been surprized that any one could have thought of picking out of a Speech of mine, Matters derogatory to your Honourable Board. Whoever propagated such an Insinuation, must surely be unacquainted with the good Understanding which I have constantly cultivated with your Board, since I first took the Chair, and the frequent Declarations I have made, especially of late, of my entire Satisfaction with, and Confidence in, the Conduct of His Majesty's Council. However, I am very glad to find that those Reports have not had the Effect for which they were calculated, which I believe, were not well intended either to you or to me.

I am much obliged to you for your Assurances, that your best Abilities shall be faithfully employed in promoting his Majesty's Honour and Interest, and in making every Part of my Administration easy and happy; and for your kind Recognition of me, in the united Character of a true Friend to the Province and a faithful Servant to the Crown. I have been very desirous to maintain both those Characters; but perhaps my Earnestness in endeavouring to preserve the former rather by real Services than by ostentatious Professions, and a strict Attention to the Duties of the latter, have been the chief Causes why the one has not been as fully confirmed to me as the other. However, I doubt not but that with your Assistance, I shall soon see this Government restored to its Peace and Honour, and the Character of every Person concerned in it brought to its true Estimation.

ERANCIS BERNARD.

BOSTON, *June* 9.

Messrs. EDES *and* GILL,

MY Letter published in your last Gazette has been the Subject of Conversation in several Companies which I have since been in, and I have diverted myself with the various Remarks and Conjectures of my Companions —— some imagine that the Person to whom I wrote was treated with more Freedom than was proper to a Person of his Rank —— but no one has pretended to insinuate that he was treated with the least Injustice.

Let any Man figure to himself an innocent and kind Parent attacked and stabbed at by a Ruffian, will not Nature prompt him to fly with Vengeance in the Face of the Assassin? And would not the Appearance of Coolness in such a Case betray either Abjectness or Insincerity? And ought we not to feel for our Country as sensibly as for our natural Parents? I confess that I could see the one abused and murdered with the same Calmness that I could the other. It is and I hope ever will be my Maxim that no Treatment can possibly be too hard for him that aims at the Ruin of my Country. And I need produce but one Precedent, to justify the severest Invectives against the Enemies of my Country—The immortal Cicero thought fit to address the Enemies of Rome in the same manner as he would the vilest Slaves or Robbers (tho' a Cataline, a Piso and an Anthony were) amongst them: Nor did he use more Ceremony with the tyrannical rapacious provincial Governor Verres. For my own Part, I am determined to give loose to my Pen, and will be restrained by nothing but the sacred Laws of Truth and Justice. Every Man has cause to be angry when the whole Representative Body of this loyal People is charged with little less than Rebellion against a Prince whom they almost adore; when an open attempt is made to disunite them, and to make them appear in a factious undutiful Light, before him in whose Eyes it is their highest Ambition to appear grateful and affectionate.

With regard to his boasted Letters in Favour of the Province, I cannot find any Propriety in telling us, that the Reason of the late Act's seeming burthensome to us, was its Novelty, whilst he himself was warmly remonstrating against it—in telling us, that he believed no *American* Governor had taken the Liberty of declaring his Sentiments upon the Grievousness of the Stamp Act, when he himself had done it—Can it be supposed that he expected that the Letters he had written would have been delivered, and that they to whom he then spoke would soon know that he himself an *American* Governor had done what he solemnly declared (and from a Place where nothing but Sincerity ought to be found) that he believed no *American* Governor had done? Certainly no Man of whatever Degree would despise a Character for Veracity so much as to discard it in so publick a Manner—What then is to be supposed——I challenge any Man to form a Conjecture more consistent, more probable, or more to the Honour of the Person to whom my Letter is addressed than what I there mention, unless they suppose him in a State of Insanity, and knew not either what he had written, or what he was then saying; if this be admitted, I shall be candid enough to give up my late Opinion, and will further shew my Generosity by attributing his late Conduct and Speeches to the same Cause; but then I must insist that he ought not to be trusted with Affairs of Importance if these Fits return upon him frequently: And indeed we have no great Reason to fear, for I believe the History of New England will not furnish an Instance of a Governor's being long continued after he had affronted and impeached a free and loyal People. And whoever reads the Letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary *Conway* to his Excellency Governor Bernard (and there finds his Excellency commended and certified of His Majesty's Approbation of the Temperance of his Administration) will be convinced that the late Behaviour of the Person to whom my Letter was addressed, will be deservedly censured by His Majesty, by his Ministers, and by every Lover of domestic Peace——but I shall quit him for the present.

And I cannot avoid modestly expressing my Hope, that the wise Fathers of this People will behave at this Time with a Calmness and Equanimity which will baffle every attempt to exasperate them. And whatever Crimes they are unkindly and foolishly charged with, I trust the Consciousness of their Integrity will prevent them from suffering Resentment to betray them into any Measures which misguided Passion might dictate—— Particularly, with all Deference to superiour Wisdom, I acknowledge myself anxious for the Determination of the Affair relative to the Lieutenant Governor. His Loss has been great. He has from his Youth been in the Service of the Publick, in every Station has acted with Integrity; and though he has held more Offices than I can bring myself to think any one Man ought to hold at the same Time——yet it has only been the Danger of it's being made a Precedent that has given us Cause to complain. His most gracious Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain have been pleased to interest themselves in this Affair——and I am certain that this will have it's due Weight.—— I believe there is no Man that suspects his Honour of ever endeavouring to injure this Province; his important Services ought never to be forgotten——I know very well that you and this whole Province have been lately charged as Accomplices in that horrid Villainy, which deprived that Gentleman of his Substance (though Sorrow and Concern appeared in every Face after that melancholy Event). But Gentlemen be not afraid that your making Restitution will be an Argument to justify your being charged with occasioning the Loss; so far from it, that in my Opinion, it will prove your Abhorrence of that Action, since you put yourselves to the Expence of frustrating the Design the Perpetrators had of distressing and ruining that worthy Man——Moreover, it will be an Encouragement to every Magistrate who serves his Country with Fidelity, since though a few unthinking Rioters may sometimes endeavour to destroy him, yet the collective Body of the People will ever recognize his Virtues, and (if they cannot discover and punish the Persons who injured him) will prevent their malicious Intention of hurting him from taking Effect.

And you I trust will disappoint all your Enemies by giving this Matter a cool dispassionate Consideration, notwithstanding the violent dragooning manner in which it is recommended to you by —————— For myself, I again declare, that I am governed by no Party, have no Interest to serve, and wish for nothing more sincerely than the Peace and Prosperity of my Country.

PASKALOS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 18.

VIRGINIA, June, 1766.

Mr. PRINTER,

IT is with Reluctance I employ your Press. Biography is a Science which requires greater Abilities than I am Master of, and besides I fear I am not quite free from Prejudice; a Fault, which this Occasion above all subjects me to.—But since I suspect my Infirmity, I'll avoid a Commission of the Evil as far as human Errors will permit.

I shall therefore decline passing Judgment on Actions, and content myself with a bare Repitition of Facts in the same Language I had them from an unprejudiced Person.—Indeed, I believe they require not the Aid of Argument to strip the Wolf of the Sheep's Dress.

If any Person shall think himself so much interested in the Sequel, as to desire to know the Author, he may find him at *St. James's* in *Fredericksburg*.

I am your humble Servant,

AN ENEMY TO HYPOCRISY.

IN *July* 1763, Col. *M-r--r* having served his Country for more than ten Years, and as long as it had any Employment for

[illegible], proposed to make a Visit to the Court of [illegible], upon which the General Assembly of [illegible] Colony, approving of his Conduct while in their Service, were pleased to recommend him to their Sovereign in the most genteel Terms, and also desired their Agent to assist him as far as might be in his Power; in Consequence of which, and some other very friendly Recommendations, Col. *M-r--r* was most politely received in *England*, and entertained in a Manner oftener wished for than experienced.

In the Fall 1764, Col. *M-r- r* went to *Ireland*, intending to return to *Virginia* with a spring Voyage. But while he was in *Ireland*, the *British* Parliament met and passed a Law (well known in *America* by the Stile and Title of the Stamp Act) which carved out an Office then thought to be as genteel as profitable, to which Col. *M-r--r*'s Friends (particularly those gained by the Recommendation of the Assembly) got him appointed, without the Solicitation or even the Knowledge of Col. *M-r--r*. About three Months after the Appointment, he returned to *London*, and for the first Time was informed of the Success of his Friends, who, to extend their Favours, still further became his Securities in a Bond for an immense Sum, conditioned for the Performance of that Office. So with *Shakespear* I may say,

That he had been appointed to that Office
It is most true; true, he had accepted it,
The very Head and Front of his Offending
Had that Extent; no more——

In the Summer 1765, the Assembly's Agent wrote them of his Success, and attributes Col. *M-r--r*'s Appointment to a Compliment the M--t--y paid to their Recommendation.--In a Word, from the Agent's, and many private Letters, it was well known how Col. *M-r--r* came to be appointed. And in particular a certain Gentleman herein after named knew it. But being more culpable himself, and being an Adept in scurrilous Invective, he fabricated a meagre Effigy, created after his own Likeness, and inspired with his own Soul (1) which he baptised with the Name of Col. *M-r--r*, whom (because more than three thousand Miles distant) he treated with unheard of Scurrility and base Detraction (2).

—*In Faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,*
'Twas pitiful, 'twas wond'rous pitiful——

The greatest Rogue—cried out Rogue first—this very Performer had solicited the Office Himself—

" Here comes the Confession— —
" — —Let it bear Witness— —

The Confession of Col. *R--b--d H-n-y L-e*
of *W--tm---l--d.*

" When it was first mentioned that there
" was to be a Tax laid on us, and before it
" was well known in what Manner the Tax
" was to be laid, (3) Col. *R. C.* offered him
" his Interest to get him appointed Receiver
" of the Tax, which he thought he might
" as well have as another, (4) as he had a
" small Estate, and a large Family; and in
" Consequence thereof did write Letters to
" *England*, (5) but when he came to con-
" sider of the Act, and all the Consequen-
" ces attending it, he would have recalled
" his Letters, but it was too late." (6)

NOTES.

(1) " *Quid non Mortalia pectora cogis?*——
" *Auri sacra Fames*" was it's last Words.

(2) *The Reader is desired to be referred to a dying Speech published in a* Maryland *Paper in* September *or* October *last, which* R--h--d H-n-y L-e *of* W--tm---l--d, *owns as his Offspring.*

(3) *The first Report was in* October 1764, *which was, that a Stamp Duty was to be raised in the Colonies.—Every one, who had read as much as the Confessor, knew what a Stamp Duty was! besides, there were Copies of the Votes of the House of Commons, which arrived in* Virginia *in* October, *(I dare say prior to the Date of the Confessor's Letters;) moreover it is worth observing, that it was the Authority that imposed the Tax, and not the Tax itself, which the* Americans *objected to.—For if the Law had been constitutional, they ought to have submitted to it, or at most only petitioned for Relief.*

(4) *So thought Col.* M-r--r! *who could not know our Sentiments as to the Propriety of the Act, being out of the Colony twenty two Months before his Appointment. The Confessor was on the Spot, and knew our Sentiments, and by soliciting for the Office, made it presumeable the Law was agreeable to his Countrymen,—as is very justly observed by the Lords in their last Protest on the Passage of the Act for the Repeal.*

(5) *The Confessor never could remember he had wrote Letters to solicit this Office till lately; after his Memory was refreshed by a Letter from Col.* M-r--r *to a late worthy Deceased, wherein Col.* M-r--r *says " he is in Possession of some ori-" ginal Letters from some Persons in this Co-" lony soliciting the Office, for the Acceptance " of which they were so very busy in abusing him."—But, on the contrary, the Confessor has taken to himself the Merit of having refused to accept it, tho' pressed by a very honourable Friend, who assured him he could procure it for him.*

(6) *The Confessor never discovered his Considerations of the Consequences of the Act till he was assured his Application was not attended with Success.--So it is to be presumed his patriotic Spirit was set on Fire by Envy and Disappointment. But for his Honour it is to be confessed, that when it did shew itself, the Flame was so hot as to burn a meagre Effigy and old House, notwithstanding there were many Negroes present---An honourable Multitude indeed!*

If Col. M-r--r *has the Confessor's Letters, it is certainly too late to recall them.*

Entered Inwards in the District of South Patowmack.

June 14. *Schooner Patowmack, Henry M'Cabe, from Philadelphia, with 7 Casks of Tin Ware, 4 Casks and 3 Kegs of Nails, 12 Dozen Sickles, 2½ Dozen Scythes, 1 Dozen Hoes, 1 Bundle Waggon Boxes, 1 Barrel Rozin, 1 Barrel Tar, 3 Hhds. 6 Tierces, 5 Bales, 11 Boxes, 2 Cases and 3 Trunks of European Goods, 1 Bundle Frying-pans, 3 Bundles of Steel, 1 Hhd. Molasses, 1 Quarter Cask Wine, 6 Barrels Loaf Sugar, 23 Hhds. Rum, 23 Barrels of Muscovado Sugar, 3 Boxes of Soap, 1 Bundle of flat Hats, and 1 Passenger.*

14. *Ship Northumberland, Henry Parry, a New Ship from the Stocks.*

23. *Brigantine Adventure, Thomas Adam, from Hampton, with 20 Tons, and 54 Gallons of Portugal Wine.*

July 4. *Ship Ranger, Hugh Wylie, from London, but last from Hampton, with sundry European Goods, and 2 Passengers.*

To be SOLD
At Rocky Ridge, James *River, on the first* Thursday *in* October *next,*

SEVERAL choice SLAVES, among which is a good Cook. Credit will be allowed till the 10th of *April* next, the Purchaser giving Bond, with good Security. Five *per Cent.* Discount will be allowed for ready Money. THOMAS DUDLEY.

July 10, 1766.

Fort Lewis, 7th of *June*, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at *Fort Lewis*, in *Augusta* County, the 22d of *April* last, a large strong made Negro Fellow named PHIL, Country born, about thirty five Years of Age, and talks pretty good *English*; had on when he went away, an Oznabrig Shirt, a Cotton Jacket, Cotton Leggings, and an old Hat.

Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and conveys him to me at this Place, or to my Store at *New-London*, *Bedford* County, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, besides what the Law allows.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

To be LET to the lowest Bidder, on Friday *the 29th of* August,

THE Building of a Brick Church in *St. Paul's* Parish, *Stafford* County, in the Form of a CROSS, of the following Dimensions; each Wing to be 16 Feet in Clear for the Length, and 26 in Breadth, 2 Feet high to the Water Table, and 24 to the Cieling, with 3 Galleries.

Any Persons inclining to undertake the same, are desired to meet at the Church of the said Parish at the Time above mentioned.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid in Hand, the Undertaker giving Bond with sufficient Security for the faithful Performance of the said Building.

S. WASHINGTON, W. FITZHUGH, } Church-Wardens.

July 10, 1766.

To be SOLD on next Charles City *Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Charles City* County, containing about 300 Acres, being the Land that *Robert Harrison* of the said County purchased of *William Wilcox*. At the same Time will be sold two Negroes, *viz.* a Man called *Bristol*, and a Woman called *Frankey*, and a bay Horse named *Officer*: The Whole being made over by the said *Harrison* to the Subscribers, to satisfy three Judgments obtained against him by *Samuel Epperson* of *James City* County, in the Court of Hustings in *Williamsburg*, for which the Subscribers were special Bail.

The Purchasers to give Bond and Security, payable the Tenth Day of *October* next, to

WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JAMES SOUTHALL.

July 10, 1766.

To be SOLD next Charles City *Court Day,*

A LEASE for Four Years of a Tract of Land lying in Charles City County, known by the Name of Whore's Point, containing 180 Acres, more or less: Likewise a Feather Bed and Furniture, a Table, a Desk and Book Press, a Corner Cupboard, and sundry Earthen Ware, with two Mares and one Cow, all made over by Mordecai Debnam, Clerk of Charles City County Court, to William Harwood and James Southall, to satisfy and pay One Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, being Part of three Judgments obtained against Robert Harrison and said Debnam, of Charles City; for which the said Harwood and Southall were special Bail.

The said Debnam has made over to them all his Fees, that are or shall be due from the 2d of January 1766 to the 2d of January 1767; also all his Bonds and other outstanding Debts, until they are fully satisfied and paid.

Credit will be given to the Purchasers until the 10th of October next, for all Sums above Five Pounds. WILLIAM HARWOOD, JAMES SOUTHALL.

Essex County, *July* 11, 1766.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a sooty colour'd bay Horse, about fourteen Hands high, and branded on the near Buttock I C. He paces tolerably well, and had on a pair of old Shoes. Posted and appraised to eight Pounds. JOHN LEE, junr.

THE Subscriber takes this Opportunity to acquaint the Public, that he hath taken the LONG ORDINARY in the Town of NEW-LONDON, in the County of *Bedford*, where all Gentlemen Travellers who pass that Way, may depend upon good Entertainment for themselves, and plenty of Provisions and good Pasturage for their Horses, at all Times of the Year, by

Their humble Servant,
FRANCIS THORP.

NEWPORT, *June* 16.

Copy of a Letter from Col. *Isaac Barre*, to Governor *Ward*, dated *London*, March 8.

SIR,

"*I acknowledge the Honour of receiving from Mr.* Sherwood, *your Letter dated* Newport, Nov. 19*th with the Reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of* Rhode Iſland, *incloſed.*

"*It is exceedingly flattering to me, to find that my Conduct has been agreeable to that reſpectable Body, and I muſt beg of you, Sir, to aſſure them that I am highly ſenſible of the Honour they have done me by this public Mark of their Approbation.*

"*The extending of our Commerce upon broad and ſound Principles, the binding the Hearts of our* American *Coloniſts to the Mother Country by the Generoſity and Juſtice of our Government, have been and ſhall continue to be the Motives of my Conduct.*

"*I am extremely obliged to you, Sir, for the polite Manner in which you have communicated to me, the Sentiments of your loyal, antient, and induſtrious Colony; and am with great Eſteem,*

Sir, Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant, ISAAC BARRE.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to a Decree of Cumberland *Court, at the* COURT-HOUSE, *on Monday the* 28*th of* July, *being Court Day, for Ready Money,*

FOUR Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in *Cumberland*, about Ten Miles above the Court-Houſe, and a valuable *Virginia* born Man Slave. Both Land and Slave are now in Poſſeſſion of *Henry Hatcher*, and are ſold to ſatisfy a Mortgage from him to JOHN PLEASANTS.

BLANDFORD, *June* 23, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday *the* 14*th of* Auguſt, *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Dr.* Alexander Jameſon, *deceaſed, in* BLANDFORD, PRINCE-GEORGE *County*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid Dr. *Alexander Jameſon*, conſiſting of great Variety of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, MEDICINES, (in which are included a freſh Aſſortment juſt imported in the *Commerce*, Capt. *Fearon*, from *London*, and never opened) and INSTRUMENTS, with all his Library of BOOKS on various Branches of Literature; with ſundry

NEGROES.

Alſo to be SOLD or RENTED, All the HOUSES and LOTS belonging to the ſaid Eſtate in the Town of *Blandford*.

Twelve Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Five Pounds, on giving Bond and Security to the Executor; and all Bonds to bear Intereſt from the Date, that are not diſcharged by the General Court in *October* 1766.

All Perſons who have any Claim againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to give them in as ſoon as poſſible; and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances, or give Bonds for the ſame. Thoſe who neglect this Notice, may depend on being ſued.

John Farquharſon will attend in *Blandford* to take Bonds, and all Payments made to him will be allowed in Diſcount, on producing his Receipts.

THOMAS YUILLE, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, 2d *July*, 1766.

HAVING, ſince my former Advertiſement, which I am ſorry to find has produced very little good Effect, examined into the State of the Treaſury, I think it neceſſary to be more particular. I muſt firſt deſire the Favour of Gentlemen to be a little more regular in returning the proper Liſts to the Office, as, without them, it will not be in my Power to ſtate the public Accounts diſtinctly, nor to ſettle with the ſeveral Sheriffs. Beſides the very large Arrears, ſome of many Years ſtanding, which are due for Land and Poll Taxes, the Taxes upon Wheel Carriages, Writs and Ordinary Licences, and the Duties upon Tobacco, I obſerve that many Sheriffs have not made up their Accounts of the public Tobacco, which was levied to diſcharge the Militia Claims and other public Debts, and which ought by Law to have been paid into the Treaſury laſt *October*; neither have many of them returned Bonds for ſuch Part of the Tobacco as was ſold upon Credit, according to the Directions of the Act of Aſſembly; and of thoſe Bonds, which have been returned, many remain in the Office ſtill unſatisfied. Obſerving that the Buſineſs of the Treaſury has been a good deal perplexed, as well for want of the Sheriffs and Inſpectors Accounts being properly made up and returned to the Office in due Time, as by their making only partial Payments, and theſe through many different Hands, without diſtinguiſhing to what particular Accounts they are to be applied to the Credit of, I ſhould eſteem it even as a Favour if they would be more regular and exact in theſe Reſpects for the Future. If the Gentlemen, High Sheriffs, would be pleaſed to ſettle the Accounts for their whole Counties with their ſeveral Under Sheriffs, and return them altogether to the Office by the Times preſcribed by Law, it would ſave them, as well as the Treaſurer, a vaſt deal of Trouble, and be a great Means of preventing Miſtakes and avoiding much Confuſion in the Buſineſs. I find that ſeveral Judgments have been obtained in the General Court againſt different Sheriffs; ſome for the Balance due, Parts of which are ſtill unpaid; others for the Penalties of their Bonds, when no Accounts were returned, ſome of which are ſtill unſettled; and I alſo obſerve that ſome Sheriffs are in Arrear for the Depoſitums remaining in their Hands; What is the Treaſurer to do in ſuch a Situation? His Duty, as well as that of all other Officers, is plainly pointed out by Law. I am ſure it is far from my Intention or Inclination to give the leaſt unneceſſary Trouble or Uneaſineſs to any one concerned, and I can ſay with great Truth, that the utmoſt of my Wiſh is to approve my Conduct to thoſe to whom I am accountable.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

To be SOLD the 10*th Day of* September *next, in the County of* Amelia, *near* Clement's *Mill, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes*,

NINE Hundred Acres of good LAND, belonging to the Eſtate of *Marlow Dudley*, deceaſed, purſuant to his Laſt Will. It has all Improvements fit for the Reception of ſix or eight Hands, and an Overſeer. Two Years Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond and Security to

June 10, 1766.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON, WILLIAM MOULSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Hundred and Eighteen Acres of good level well timber'd LAND, in the lower End of *Middleſex* County, on *Rappahannock* River. The LAND is pleaſantly ſituated, and convenient to ſome FISH and OYSTERS. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to me at *Urbanna* next *Middleſex* Court-Day, or at my Houſe in *Charles-City* County any other Time. PHILIP EDMONDSON.

The MARYLAND LOTTERY.

IT is thought proper that the Public ſhould be acquainted with the Quality of the Land (lying in *Kent* County) which makes a Part of the Prizes.

It is chiefly uncultivated, abounds with great Plenty of Stave, Plank, white and red Oak, and Ship Timber.

There is alſo a great deal of low flat Land, capable of producing Hemp, and making excellent Meadows; a large Range of fine Land for Cattle, Hogs and other Woods Stock; the Woods producing great Quantities of Acorn Maſts; it lies convenient for the Head of *Cheſter* and *Saſſafras* Rivers, and *Duck-Creek*.

Upon the Whole this Eſtate is capable of producing very great Profit to Perſons that give the leaſt Attention to the Improvement of Land. *Kent* is the Garden of the Continent, nay, there is not a County in the Dominion of *Great-Britain* ſuperior to it.

The Scheme conſiſts of Eight Thouſand Tickets at Two Dollars each, all one Prize, which will be delivered to the Adventurers at *New-York*, *Philadelphia*, *Boſton*, and the Time of Drawing, *Annapolis*.

A few Tickets ſtill remain unſold, the Buſineſs being by the late total Stop to Buſineſs and other Diſcouragements too obvious to be enumerated, but now, the whole Empire rejoicing on the Triumph of a moſt righteous Adminiſtration over the Enemies of Mankind, the Proprietor hopes this Deſign will engage the Attention of the Public, and that the Sale of the Tickets will ſoon be compleated, as the Time for drawing is at Hand.

TICKETS are to be had of the Printer hereof.

NORFOLK, *June* 14, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1000 Acres, formerly the Property of Col. *Philip Johnſon*, lying in *King* and *Queen* County, among which is about 200 Acres of wild Oats Marſh, capable of ſupporting 2 or 300 Head of Cattle; there is as much Land cleared as will employ 8 or 10 Hands, and the reſt is well Timber'd. It is pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapany* River, and has on it the following Improvements, to wit, A Two Story Brick Houſe, conſiſting of Four Rooms on a Floor, and all other convenient Out-Houſes. A great Plenty of Fiſh may at all Times be caught near the Landing.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to Col. *George Brooke* in *King* and *Queen*, or to the Subſcriber.

EDWARD VOSS.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Twenty-fifth of July, at Glouceſter *Court-Houſe*,

TWENTY *VIRGINIA* BORN NEGROES, for Ready Money or Tobacco.

HENRY WHITING.

Williamsburg: Printed by **William Rind**, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the CAPITOL. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*s*. the Firſt Week, and 2*s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.